FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ANNIVERSARY OF POCEN ASSEMBLY CELEBRATED

LD182034Y Tirana ATA in English 0912 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Tirana, July 18 (ATA)--The Albanian people celebrate every heroic event of the anti-fascist national liberation war with the feeling of legitimate pride and joy for the victories achieved over the Nazi-fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country and the successes reached in the construction of socialism over these past 34 years of the people's power.

With such a feeling of pride, the people of the Mallakaster area, in southern Albania, celebrated the 35th anniversary of the Assembly of Pocen, where the people of this area gathered to give oath to the Communist Party of Albania--today the Party of Labour of Albania--that they would fight against the fascist occupiers and the traitors to the country.

The member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania Pali Miska, leading cadres of the party from the nearby districts and other invitees took part in the celebration of this anniversary. Present was also the chairman of the Communist Party of Germany (M-L) Ernst Aust, who has come to Albania upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the party.

Wreaths were laid on the lapidary erected to the memory of the Pocen Assembly on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the party committee, the Executive Committee of the People's Council and the mass organizations of the district. Comrade Pali Miska greeted those present on behalf of the Central Committee of the party, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Democratic Front of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha personally.

BRIEFS

PARTY SCHOOL GRADUATION CEREMONY--A ceremony took place yesterday at the V.I. Lenin Higher Party School in Tirana at which diplomas were awarded to 501 students who completed their studies full time or in conjunction with work, as well as to 106 cadres who completed the higher courses of political philosophy and political economy. The ceremony was attended by Simon Stefani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee. A speech was delivered on the occasion by Fiqrete Shehu, AWP Central Committee member and director of the party school. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU]

GERMAN ARTISTS VISIT--An artistic group of the Germany-Albania Friendship Society in Hamburg arrived today in Albania at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. The visitors were welcomed by Kristo Jorgji, vice-president of the Albanian Committee for Culture and the Arts; Ymer Minxhozi, member of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 78 AU]

GREEK ENVOY HOSTS DINNER--Evstathios Mitsopoulos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception in honor of the Greek artistic ensemble now touring Albania. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Ksenofon Nushi, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo; Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and others. The Greek ensemble performed today at the Tirana Opera and Ballet Theater. The performance was attended, among others, by Minister of Education and Culture Tefta Cami. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Jul 78 AU]

ZHIVKOV SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV ON KULAKOV'S DEATH

AU182003Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent the following telegram of condolences to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, we heard with profoundest grief of the sudden death of the eminent figure of the CPSU and the Soviet state, Politburo member and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Deputy at the USSR Supreme Soviet and Hero of the Soviet Union Fedor Kulakov. Death has torn from the CPSU front rank its boundlessly loyal son who has devoted his life, all his strength and knowledge, his whole creative energy to selfless service for the well-being of the Soviet people and for the glory of the communist ideal.

The death of Comrade Kulakov is also a heavy blow for the Bulgarian communists and for the Bulgarian people. In losing him we lose a militant associate, a loyal comrade and friend, an ardent internationalist and a zealous worker for Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on my own behalf, I express to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to all Soviet people and to Comrade Kulakov's family our most genuine condolences on the occasion of this heavy loss.

We bow ourselves before the bright memory of Fedor Kulakov.

MLADENOV REPORTS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSION

AU182030Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] A session of the National Assembly Commission for Foreign Affairs chaired by Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, has been held in Sofia. The report by Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov on the work of the UN General Assembly special disarmament session held from 25 May to [words indistinct] was discussed. In his report Comrade Petur Mladenov emphasized that the results of the special session were a new, positive contribution to the cause of disarmament. Under the conditions of intensified activities by the reactionary and militaristic circles in certain NATO countries and the Peking leadership, who are sparing no effort to undermine the process of detente in international relations and accelerate the arms race, this session (?obviously revealed) the dangers that mankind is facing and also outlined concrete tasks that must be implemented during the present period in the sphere of disarmament.

This session reaffirmed the necessity of continuing the policy of detente in international relations and of undertaking prompt measures for a discontinuation of the arms race and for disarmament. The countries of the socialist community, Comrade Petur Mladenov continued, have substantially contributed to the UN special session's work; their ideas and proposals were widely reflected in the adopted concluding document. The Bulgarian delegation actively participated in the session's work. In conjunction with the other fraternal countries, Bulgaria submitted a number of constructive proposals contributing to the further development of the dialog on problems of detente.

Minister Mladenov emphasized that the most important thing now is to immediately begin the practical implementation of the session's concluding document and the concrete, constructive and realistic proposals of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries by giving priority to the question of nuclear disarmament. The session's decisions and recommendations can and must give further impetus to an earlier conclusion of the SALT talks, to the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, as well as to starting negotiations on other disarmament issues.

As a participant in a number of organizations connected with disarmament, the report states, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute to the successful accomplishment of these tasks.

The National Assembly deputies who took the floor touched on the unprecedented peacetime increase in military expenditure decided at a NATO session, and expressed themselves in favor of continuing the Geneva disarmament talks. They also expressed the hope that the negotiations among the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain on banning all nuclear tests will conclude successfully [words indistinct].

The National Assembly permanent commission approved Petur Mladenov's report and positively assessed the energetic work of the Bulgarian delegation to the UN session. Recommendations were also made for the further practical implementation of the measure provided for in the UN General Assembly special disarmament session document.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES VENEZUELA'S MACHADO

AU182037Y Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, July 18 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president Mr Todor Zhivkov has sent a greetings telegram to Mr Gustavo Machado, president of the Communist Party of Venezuela on the occasion of his 80th birthday and the awarding of the highest Bulgarian distinction, the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order, to him.

"We are all familiar with your great activity of revolutionary and communist, who has turned into the meaning and goal of his life the struggle for the protection of the vital interests of the Venezuelan people, for peace, democracy, true national independence and socialism. [sentence as received] We highly appreciate the consistency with which you defend the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, your personal contribution to the consolidation of friendship between the Bulgarian and Venezuelan communists, between the peoples of our two countries", the telegram reads.

The State Council has issued a decree awarding Gustavo Machado, president of the Communist Party of Venezuela, with the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order on the occasion of his 80th birthday, for his active participation in the struggle against imperialism and reaction, for his merits to the international communist and workers' movement and for his major contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Venezuela and between the Bulgarian and Venezuelan people.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV RECEIVES SOVIET OFFICIAL

AU182032Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received Vasiliy (Grubyakov), chief of the Fifth European Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING FOREIGN ENVOYS

AU1220051Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 12 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, on 12 July received Juan Manuel Ramirez Gomez, Mexican ambassador to Bulgaria, Gunnar Johan Georg Ljungdahl, Swedish ambassador to Bulgaria, and Taieb Sahbani, Tunisian ambassador to Bulgaria, with regard to their final departure from the country.

BRIEFS

TAKOV AT CHILEAN MEETING--A festive commemoration of the Salvador Allende's 70th birthday was held in Sofia tonight. The meeting was organized by the Sofia City Party Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, the TU Central Council, the Komsomol Central Committee and by the Bulgarian Committee on Solidarity with the Chilean People. A speech on the life and work of Salvador Allende was delivered by Peko Takov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the State Council. The meeting was also addressed by Jose Pinos, member of the Chilean Communist Party Central Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU]

IRAQI HOLIDAY RECEPTION--Djaralla Ayub al-Allaf, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in Bulgaria, gave a reception today on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The reception, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Misho Mishev, Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council; Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, members of the State Council and government, deputy chairmen of the National Assembly as well as members and chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU]

SOVIET RAILROAD TROOPS COMMANDER--Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--A delegation of the railway troops of the Soviet Army and Navy, headed by their chief, Colonel General Aleksey Kryukov, arrived here today at the invitation of the commandment of the Ministry of Transport Troops. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD]

CSCE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN--Sofia, July 17 (BTA)--At the invitation of the National Committee for European Security and Cooperation, the chairman of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation, Canon Raymond Gore, arrived on an official visit here. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD]

CSSR'S TRAVNICEK ARRIVES--Prof Dr Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, arrived in Sofia. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, as well as by deputy chairmen and secretaries of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU]

DYULGEROV ACTIVITIES--Petur Dyulgerov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received and had a friendly talk with Boris Maralyov, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational and Party Work Department. The meeting, which was held in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Yankov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department and Aleksandr Vurobyov, secretary at the USSR Embassy in Sofia. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jul 78 AU]

RESULTS OF CARTER'S WEST BERLIN VISIT CRITICIZED

AU181950Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jul 78 p 6 AU

["(VH)"--signed West Berlin dispatch: "Suddenly He 'Did Not Know the Details'...; Contrary to the Quadripartite Agreement, Carter Was Accompanied to West Berlin by Official FRG Representatives"]

[Text] West Berlin--Quite soon after the British queen's visit, West Berlin was also visited by the President of the United States. During the queen's visit it was clear from the very beginning that it was all a show, a social event from which no one expected any surprises.

But it became apparent that President Carter neither did nor said anything in West Berlin that would contribute to solving the situation in this area, either. The American President again repeated his demagogic statements about human rights and repeatedly reiterated, in his speech at the West Berlin citizens' rally, his assurances that the United States is resolved to enhance the NATO troops' combat ability.

In stating that the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin showed, and shows, possibilities for peaceful cooperation, he for a moment inclined toward appraising the situation in Europe realistically, but only for a moment.

For, in fact, he consciously permitted his very visit to West Berlin to be abused through the violation of the basic principles of the quadripartite agreement. Although, as we know, West Berlin is not part of the FRG, he let himself be accompanied by numerous FRG representatives, even though the illegality of such a procedure had been pointed out to him, by the declaration of the Soviet Embassy in the GDR, for instance. As was later shown in the address delivered by H. Schmidt, FRG federal chancellor, the FRG representatives played THE ROLE OF HOSTS in West Berlin, although--as the treaty expressly states--they are not supposed to develop any activity there. Likewise, the American President's statement that the United States supports the aims of advocates of a revival of greater Germany--even through Carter spoke of a "peaceful road" in this connection--played into the hands of these people.

The "culmination" of the visit was a kind of "hour of questions and answers," to which thousands of selected guests had been invited. Here, President Carter spoke with the resolution of a "well-informed" person on questions that cannot be characterized other than as slander of the socialist countries, specifically the Soviet Union and the GDR, and as meddling in internal affairs. However, when confronted by a question that was intended to force him to express his personal opinion on persecution of progressive forces in the FRG and in West Berlin, President Carter did not answer. He suddenly "knew no details." And so, when J. Carter left West Berlin by air, it was clear that only those who want to again turn this city into the center of tension in Europe could be satisfied with the results of his visit.

DIFFERENCES ON ISSUES PURPORTED AT BONN SUMMIT

LD190936Y Prague CTK in English 0804 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Prague, July 19, CETEKA--The meeting of representatives of the seven strongest capitalist states, as well as similar meetings in the past, did not solve Western economic problems, it only specified them more exactly and its results can be characterized as promises, RUDE PRAVO says today.

The daily says that inadequate economic growth, unemployment, dependence on oil imports and the danger of protectionism in international trade are no new problems of capitalism. The views on their settlement had to take into account public opinion but, above all, they had to be in tune with the interests of the most powerful monopolies.

U.S. President James Carter tried to make use of his visit to Bonn to demonstrate the strength and leading position of the U.S. in the capitalist world but he was predominantly confined to the old scheme of confrontation with socialism and thus evoked the question of when U.S. foreign policy would take a realistic view of the world today.

While the West German press reported beforehand that detente is one of the controversial points between Bonn and Washington, the present silence means that the different views on further development of detente remain and it is the United States that is adhering to unrealistic positions, RUDE PRAVO adds.

The Slovak daily PRAVDA says that at the summit meeting in Bonn all were against one another, the small and economically weaker were against stronger Federal Germany and France, the whole Common Market was against the U.S. and Japan, and Japan, in turn, was against the U.S.

The meeting stressed once again that capitalism has reached such a level of integration of capital that the individual countries are no longer capable of overcoming its crisis at present. At the same time, they are incapable of agreeing on effective joint actions in view of the variances and antagonistic interests of the national economies, PRAVDA says.

ISSUE TAKEN WITH WEST'S SUPPORT FOR DISSIDENTS

LD181155Y Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Radek (Wanke) commentary]

[Text] An anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaign is once again in full swing in a number of capitalist countries. It has been instigated on the basis of what is a purely internal affair of the Soviet Union: the court proceedings against people accused of gross violation of Soviet laws. Disregarding the fact that the trials clearly proved Ginzburg, Shcharanskiy and Filatov guilty of espionage, of supporting a foreign state in its hostile activity against the Soviet Union, and of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda, anticommunist propaganda is still stubbornly repeating fictions calling them fighters for human rights and people who, allegedly, only wanted the provisions of the Helsinki final act observed.

The curious thing, however, is that the commentaries of the bourgeois media simultaneously remain silent about the charges of which the accused were proven guilty. The author of the commentary broadcast on Sunday by the BBC in Czech and Slovak failed, for instance, to find a single argument which would have put these charges in doubt. However, as the hysteria unleashed in the West shows, arguments are not at issue at all. Strong words about the alleged violation of human rights in the Soviet Union are enough; couple this with the show of indignation by those "true" democrats in the West, and the ground for the frontal attack of the most reactionary forces is prepared.

It is clear, therefore, that the three persons who were sentenced are not the issue: much more is at stake. Everything that the Soviet Union has achieved during all those years by its patient, peaceful policy--the process of relaxation of tensions in the world--hangs in the balance.

How can one otherwise explain the voices, which immediately and with complete resolution call for freezing the West's economic contacts with the Soviet Union; which call on President Carter to block the Soviet-U.S. talks on arms limitation, and the signing of the SALT II agreement?

And these are not empty threats. After all, those who call for strong retaliatory actions against the Soviet Union include, for instance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, as well as a number of U.S. senators, the American Zionist lobby and other assorted rightwing circles. The policy of easing tensions is a thorn in the flesh to all of them. James Carter, the U.S. President, also made several statements which have decidedly not contributed to causing anti-Soviet hysteria to subside.

However, there are realistically thinking politicians who realize the senselessness and dangers contained in gambling with the results of many years of effort to bring about relaxation of tension in the world. Among those who spoke against the aggravation of relations with the Soviet Union was Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state. The Japanese Government, too, does not want interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, and Helmut Schmidt, the West German chancellor, is also unenthusiastic about this idea. "I do not see," he said, "that it would be wise to let the whole matter develop into a prestige struggle between the West and the Soviet Union." Certainly, it would not be wise. It is up to Western politicians to realize this in time.

'HYSTERICAL ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN' IN U.S. ALLEGED

AU1815507 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jul 78 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz article: "U.S. Attempts to Interfere in USSR's Internal Affairs Endanger Detente; Inappropriate Gamble"]

[Excerpt] After the first day of the talks in Geneva between USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, some bourgeois journalists were pressing the U.S. delegation leader to reveal what had been discussed. They were visibly dissatisfied when he replied that only SALT II, that is, preparation of an agreement on limitation of strategic offensive weapons, was considered. They wanted, at any price, the answer that the "question of the trials" was also on the agenda, the trials which began in Moscow and Kaluga this week. They were allegedly more interested in this than in the extraordinarily important question--from the viewpoint of peace--of a new Soviet-American agreement, which would, without doubt, positively influence overall development in the world, particularly the process of relaxation of tension, as was the case with the first SALT agreement at the beginning of the seventies. However, the approach of these journalists is typical, because in the West, and in the United States in particular, a downright hysterical anti-Soviet campaign has been underway for several days now, the pretext for which they found precisely in the aforementioned trials of people charged with espionage.

Those capable of looking at the problems of Soviet-American relations with a cool head, who understand priorities in these relations and their importance for the general atmosphere in international politics, were favorably impressed by the fact that the U.S. representative did not begin questionable contemplations linking SALT with other inappropriate matters. True, one cannot overlook that several times these same official American quarters instigated the application of pressure on the Soviet Union in connection with the Moscow and Kaluga trials. [paragraph continues]

After all, it was President Carter himself who instructed his adviser for scientific questions, Frank Press, together with a large American delegation, not to commence the planned journey to the Soviet Union, where they were to discuss scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Further, the State Department, which is the U.S. foreign ministry, instructed another delegation not to leave for Moscow to attend talks on issues connected with environmental protection. They justified these steps as "protest against the violation of human rights" in the Soviet Union.

However, this has nothing to do with human rights--this is simply a new attempt to meddle in the Soviet Union's internal affairs and is gross, inadmissible pressure. It is interesting that it is Anglo-Saxon law which very scrupulously insures that no pressure can be brought to bear during trial proceedings or prior to the pronouncement of sentences. But it is as if, all of a sudden, they have forgotten this principle. Only a Soviet court can decide whether, for example, Shcharanskiy and Filatov are guilty. Indeed, another spy, who was caught redhanded a long time ago and sentenced on the basis of evidence about which the West preferred to keep silent, gave further testimony about Shcharanskiy's contacts with the American intelligence service. And yet, the U.S. President stated that Shcharanskiy did not work for the CIA. In this connection, however, they have noted in the United States that the CIA has deceived U.S. Government quarters more than once, and that President Carter, for example, knowingly used the CIA's false information about development of world oil porduction when he wanted to drum up domestic support for his energy conservation program.

ANDREW YOUNG'S STATEMENTS ACCLAIMED AS TRUTH

AU181920Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jul 78 p 7 AU

["(RK)"--signed comment in the column "Foreign-Political Note": "Hysteria Around the Truth"]

[Text] The U.S. representative in the United Nations, Andrew Young, has turned into the enfant terrible of Carter's administration almost overnight. The statement he made in his interview with the French newspaper LE MATIN--namely, that there are hundreds, and maybe thousands, of people in the United States whom one could call political prisoners--has already travelled all around the world. The acknowledgment, which there is no reason to disbelieve, as it was voiced by a truly well-informed person, does not suit a certain group of people in the United States, of course, especially those who have been trying for some time to make political capital both at home in the United States and abroad, with the help of the campaign for the so-called protection of human rights in the Soviet Union and certain other socialist countries.

What Young has openly said is generally known; in fact, the world public is aware of the fate of fighters for civil rights. The public also knows about the tragedy of the so-called Charlotte three, of John Harris and of many others, as well. But the unpleasantness of such naked truth is testified to by the reaction of several American representatives. U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance is reported to have said "unprintable things" about Young, as his press secretary told journalists in Geneva. In an endeavor to make use of the situation, Barry Goldwater, an ultra-rightist and an inveterate racist, has already demanded Young's "immediate resignation." Senator [as published] L. McDonald has even suggested that the Senate vote on whether Young should be prosecuted for the "crime of high treason." From this it follows that, according to this senator, Young has revealed A STATE SECRET.

Perhaps the most severe blow delivered by Young was to President J. Carter, for, in the last few days, Carter had repeatedly made statements against the trials that are being held in the USSR of the enemies of the Soviet system, Shcharanskiy and Ginzburg.

Following such pressure, A. Young issued an "explanatory declaration," intended to blunt the edge of his truth. But despite all this, this black politician is not retracting his statement.

Let us not harbor the illusion that the fate of even one of the unjustly sentenced people Young had mentioned will change overnight. No; Young has placed himself in a difficult situation, and the racist-oriented American politicians are even demanding that he be recalled. But TRUTH has resounded in the world, truth which will ring in the ears of top American representatives for a long time, even though they have proclaimed that Young's statement "does not express the government's policy." In fact, the White House would be most pleased to be able to accuse all and sundry, while remaining "pure" itself. This, however, has been impossible for some time. And not through any fault in Young's statement, but through the fault of the very substance of so-called American democracy.

CONDOLENCES SENT TO CPSU ON DEATH OF KULAKOV

LD182044Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee sent a telegram of condolences today to the CPSU Central Committee on the death of Comrade Fedor Davydovich Kulakov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Hero of Socialist Labor.

The telegram says that Comrade Kulakov was an outstanding member of the CPSU and the Soviet state, who devoted all his efforts to the fight for the victory of communist ideas. His name will be forever connected with the development of socialist agriculture and with the consistent and creative implementation of the party's policy. Comrade Kulakov will forever remain a shining example as a selfless communist, patriot and internationalist. Czechoslovak communists and all Czechoslovak people will always cherish the memory of Comrade Kulakov, the telegram of condolences sent to the CPSU Central Committee concludes.

CEMA AGRICULTURE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN BRNO 14 JULY

LD141800Y Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Brno, July 14, CETEKA--A final protocol on the 48th session of the Standing Agricultural Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was signed here today.

The session, attended by delegations of Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Vietnam and representatives of Yugoslavia, discussed the coordination of plans of CMEA member states concerning agriculture and the food industry. It also dealt with specialization and concentration of farm production.

CZECH AGRICULTURE MINISTER DISCUSSES EXPECTED HARVEST

AU181638 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 July on page 3 carries a 1,600-word interview with Miroslav Petrik, Czech minister of agriculture and food, on matters related to this year's harvest.

Minister Petrik said that, this year in the Czech lands, grain has been sown on an area exceeding 1,800,000 hectares. Legumina on 75,000 hectares and rape on more than 50,000 hectares. Because of cold weather, which caused field work to begin 10-14 days later than usual, and because of the accumulation of other work, the country's farmers--with the aid of almost 14,000 combines--will have to harvest and store some 7,300,000 tons of grain and oil-yielding crops in a period shorter than those of previous years. According to initial estimates, the harvest will be "good," but "we must still attend to some serious problems," Petrik said.

"For example, we must insure the necessary manpower--we are particularly short of tractor and truck drivers, because the majority of them will be driving harvest combines," as well as of workers to handle grain in stores. There are also problems with preparation of harvest machinery. There is a shortage of batteries, certain types of tires, spare parts for harvest combines, tractors and other agricultural machinery, Petrik said.

GOVERNMENT STIPULATES EXTRA WORKDAYS FOR 1979

AU181138Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[K. Zahoransky article in the column: "You Ask--We Answer": "Adjustment of Working Hours in 1979"]

[Excerpts] The CSSR Government has stipulated after discussing the matter with the Central Trade Union Council, that, just as in the past few years, in 1979 there will be an increased number of workdays. On the basis of this decision the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs issued decree No 43/78 on adjustment of working hours and an alteration of work-free days in 1979. In harmony with this decree, working time will be expanded by five more shifts in 1979. Saturdays which fall on 31 March, 21 April, 12 May, 22 September and 10 November will thus become additional workdays. The length of these additional work shifts will be equal to the length of the shift designated in each respective organization for the previous Friday. In 1979, there will also be a move in the work-free days from Saturday, 28 April to Monday, 30 April; from Saturday, 5 May to Monday, 7 May; from Sunday, 6 May to Tuesday, 8 May; from Saturday, 22 December to Monday 24 December; and from Saturday, 29 December to Monday, 31 December.

OCEAN-GOING VESSELS' SCHEDULES, LOCATIONS REPORTED

AU181126Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Czechoslovak Flags Over Oceans"]

[Text] Currently, 12 ocean-going and 4 river-cum-ocean-going vessels under the Czechoslovak flag are traveling the world seas and oceans. The largest of them, the Vitkovice, capable of carrying 40,000 tons of cargo, is completing its unloading in Leningrad, and from there it will to to the Greenland port of Marmorilik for chrome-nickel ore. Its journeys from this port are very demanding, because in the northern latitudes of the Polar circle it must literally worm its way through hundreds of icebergs. The Praha proceeds via Panama to Latin American ports, while the Bratislava is loading in the Argentinian port of River Plate, and the Kosice in Murmansk. Another large vessel, the Trinec, capable of carrying 32,000 tons of cargo, is unloading goods in the Polish port of Szczecin. The Mir is unloading in the Persian Gulf, the Radhost in Cuba, and the Blanik in India. The Jiskra is loading in Yugoslavia, and the Sitno in India. [paragraph continues]

The Brno, a vessel of 13,000 gross registered tons, proceeds via the Suez to the Persian Gulf, and the Krivan, when it completes unloading in Denmark, will proceed to Kuwait. Of the river-cum-ocean-going vessels, Bojnice is on the way from Romania to the Middle and Near East, the Zvolen proceeds from Rijeka to Syria, the Lednice is unloading its cargo in Rijeka and the Kremnica is in the port of Latakia in Syria.

RELATIONS BETWEEN NATIONALITIES, INTERNATIONALISM VIEWED

AU1817102Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: Patriotism and Internationalism]

[Excerpts] Bourgeois propaganda is trying to undermine everything connected with internationalism: our relations with the Soviet Union, mutual relations among socialist countries, and relations between nations and nationalities within the countries. They are speculating with the strongest vestige of capitalism--with nationalism. They reckon that distrust and maybe even hatred of other nations is slumbering somewhere deep inside some people, that the bequest of their epoch has not yet ended, and that therefore kindling it will suffice. They do not consider, however, the fact that our society has eliminated the social basis of nationalism, has abolished the exploiting classes' private ownership and approaches the solution of relations among nations and nationalities from the basis of Leninist principles of equality. Neither do they consider that egoism is a quality which the socialist man is eliminating and that, therefore, national egoism and alienation among nations, as well, are becoming foreign to him, a statement which cannot be made at all about the effort of representatives of the contemporary capitalist world.

The 11th CPCZ Central Committee session noted that not all our citizens behave in a socialist manner. We must also admit that the behavior of all our peoples does not have the character of true socialist patriotism and internationalism. To be a true patriot and internationalist, to fight the petty bourgeois inside oneself and to wage a battle against personal egoism, complacency and greed, though they be manifested only in small ways, is not easy. It demands both self-discipline and the example of the environment of all-social extensive work. The extensiveness of work, however, will not suffice. We must be concerned with a qualitatively high level of education of the new man, education that will not be satisfied with routine and superficial work but will be concerned with its impact on people. It is necessary to seek even more persuasive methods of education, especially of the young generation in schools and in work collectives, and to more responsibly lead the children to these basic principles of socialism--and in the families, as well. Neither can we be satisfied with theoretical and practical activity in education concerning socialist patriotism and internationalism. It is necessary to activate a larger number of political workers, psychologists, teachers and sociologists and to increase the demands on the informal work of the social organizations in this field.

Socialist patriotism is not taking the direction envisaged by bourgeois propaganda. It leads people neither to chauvinism nor to nationalism, there being no discrepancy between patriotism and internationalism. Our citizens have sensitively grasped the dialectics of the two terms, a connection that combines, in a harmonious manner, the joint interests of the working people with their national and international interests. But in spite of this, old notions about patriotism still appear from time to time. We seldom encounter them and, in the socialist presence, their effect is rather more embarrassing and grotesque than dangerous. It is a "patriotism" of big labels and big words, combined with blindness and narrowmindedness.

Nor are the prophecies, made by "experts" on the Czechoslovak question in the propaganda centrals, about the inevitability of nationalistic frictions between Czechs and Slovaks or the nationalities in our fatherland being fulfilled. The CSSR is, for all its citizens, synonymous with pride of the fatherland. The Slovaks are happy about each success achieved, as an example, by an athlete from Czech lands, and only seldom do they distinguish the specific nationality. He is simply our athlete, and the same approach is found in the Czech Socialist Republic. In fact, there is an even greater effort by both peoples to get to know each other and to draw closer together. It suffices to observe now, during the summer, how many people are spending their vacation at the opposite end of the republic, what knowledge is being gained and how many friendships are being made. Never before has the coexistence of the nations and nationalities in our republic been as natural, spontaneously joyful and creative as in this year of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the united republic.

BRIEFS

CSSR-ROMANIA PUBLISHING AGREEMENT--A cooperation agreement in the field of book publishing for the 1978-80 period between leading organs of publishing houses in the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed at the Slovak center of book culture in Bratislava on Thursday. Present at the signing of the agreement was the Romanian vice consul in Bratislava, Emanoil Lazar. According to the adopted agreement, there will be further intensification of cooperation in translating from the literatures of both countries and in exchange of experience from the work of publishing houses and book trade enterprises. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

NEW CHEMICAL PLANT--The new Slovnaft enterprise in Vojany was solemnly placed in regular operation on Thursday, in the presence of a delegation of the East Slovakia CPSL Regional Committee and of representatives of the Trebisov district and the Slovak Ministry of Industry. The collectives of this latest chemical enterprise in East Slovakia are the first on CSSR territory to refine Soviet oil, from which they primarily produce heating oils, engine oil and special types of gas. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

YEMEN TU OFFICIAL RECEIVED--On 13 July in Prague the chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, Vaclav Bezel, received (Mahdi Abdallah Said), secretary of the General Confederation of the Workers Unions of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who briefed him about the latest developments in his country. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

ARREST FOR PLANNED SKYJACKING--A 25-year old man from Lesany in Prague-West district has been arrested for planning to hijack a plane. It was discovered that he had tried to persuade two men, aged 20 and 23, to leave the CSSR illegally by abducting a Svazarm [paramilitary organization] plane. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

YOUTH IN WORK FORCE--The under-30 age group accounts for 208,000 people in the CSSR agricultural work force, or 21 percent. This age group also accounts for 41.2 percent of those working in construction, 39 percent of those working in industry and 35.6 percent of those working in transportation and communication. [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 14 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

U.S. OPINION POLLS ON CARTER POLICY DISCUSSED

DW182153Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1616 GMT 18 Jul 78 DW

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] It certainly is correct that opinion polls conducted by demographic institutes must be taken cautiously. This does not mean, however, that the results are unfounded, especially if the polls are conducted by various institutes at different times so that a certain tendency becomes discernible. This is what has been done in the United States for quite some time now with what could be termed President Carter's popularity curve; his reputation with the people of his own country, as it were. And, as matters stand, this curve has dropped down to something less than 40 percent. There are various reasons for this. They are connected with the multifarious driving forces of American politics, which surely do not fit a single pattern. At any rate, the fact is that opinions voiced in the President's own country about him are anything but flattering. This is connected with the domestic as well as the foreign policy of the United States, both of which lie within the responsibility of the President, as it were.

In the 19th month of his term of office, according to various correspondents, Carter has come under strong criticism which--though it is determined by quite different motives, as has happened before in the United States--has become a very important political factor. What is the subject at stake? Within the broader strata of the people it is social policy because, as a presidential candidate, Carter made promises in this field which he has not kept although he was supported by the trade unions because of these promises. Others point to the promised energy program which failed as a result of the opposition of the monopolies. This also means that the President did not succeed in prevailing. Now, as before, unemployment remains the chief problem of American society, and if it is currently being said by some people that inflation, not unemployment, constitutes the number one problem, then this merely proves how much inflation has increased. Thus, in this field, too, there is no credit to the government headed by Carter.

A similar situation prevails in the field of foreign policy. Names like that of Senator McGovern represent the many critical viewpoints that exist. What had been promised were efforts toward the abolition of nuclear weapons and toward detente. It remains a profound secret of the President how this can be harmonized with the existence of the neutron bomb and with the hardening of American policy, which indicates to every observer that the President, perhaps not exclusively but more than can be helpful for detente, is being influenced by a dyed-in-the-wool detente opponent, such as Brzezinski. What remains is what is being called the struggle for human rights. But according to the prevalent concept, this is not conducted within the field of domestic policy, meaning that the issue is not applied to millions of Americans who would perhaps be grateful if attention were paid to them in that struggle. The struggle applies to others, and it is found in the sphere of foreign policy. This was recently written by someone who must know this well: Henry Kissinger, who was the adviser and secretary of state of another president. He literally wrote: Advocating human rights has a political and even strategic significance, and we must answer the question that will be asked by a number of friendly governments about how and to what degree we will support them if they will get into trouble while following our policies.

This, for instance, could be the concern of the Israeli Government because of its stance concerning the Arabs in the occupied territories. But we have not heard anything yet about Tel Aviv's violation of human rights from the United States.

Chile, too, is taboo; the country where bans on employment are flourishing. After all, we know what has happened there! Thus, the campaign for human rights is a very selective one. And Kissinger is quite right in saying that it is not determined by the rights of man but by political strategy, or properly speaking, by the political strategy of American imperialism. This, however, makes it appear in a light quite different from that intended by its authors. But this image is much more in line with their real motives.

[Passage on statements made by Gus Hall indistinct]

It is all these factors and tendencies that have caused Carter's popularity curve to drop so low.

FURTHER COMMENT ON U.S. 'POLITICAL PRISONERS'

LD181310Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0520 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--It is now being said openly in the United States that there are hundreds, if not thousands, of political prisoners in the country, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states today in a commentary headlined "Not Only the Wilmington 10." The newspaper recalls that Ben Chavis, recently taken ill with appendicitis, was only operated upon after a delay of several days and after being moved at the risk of his life to the hospital of the Raleigh central jail. The newspaper writes: "The inhuman treatment to which Ben Chavis is now being subjected increases the indignation at the injustice done to him and his companions. It is not only the judicial authorities of North Carolina, though they are directly responsible for this despotic behavior, who are again being flooded with letters and telgrams from all parts of the United States: Passionate letters of protest have been received in the past few days by the governor of the state, the Department of Justice and the White House in Washington.

The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND commentary continues: "The case of the Wilmington 10 is not an isolated one. Among the names revealed of people innocently sentenced to death or to long terms of imprisonment are the 'Charlotte Three' and Gary Tyler, Delbert Tibbs, George Merrit, David Johnson and George Harris, who had all actively campaigned for the implementation of human rights for American citizens of African, Mexican, Puerto Rican or Indian origin. Only last Sunday, at the end of the U.S. Indians' 'longest march,' the participants in this protest action demanded in Washington the release of Indians imprisoned for supporting their people's rights. The inhuman treatment of Ben Chavis and the Indians' march to Washington have added fresh fuel to the human rights discussion in the United States. The question is being asked repeatedly: What is Washington doing? In March and June 1977 and in March of this year Ben Chavis wrote to President Carter on the matter of human rights for the Wilmington 10. He is still awaiting an answer.

YOUNG'S COMMENT, SALT NEGOTIATIONS DISCUSSED

DW181055Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 17 Jul 78 DW

[From Siegmar Krause's review of the past week's events]

[Text] The U.S. diplomat [Young] has pronounced something which everyone in this country knows: There are political prisoners in the United States, a nation which is so concerned about human rights in the socialist countries. Most big-bourgeois papers reacted to Young's statement by spitting venom. They would have been well pleased had the diplomat been shot to the moon. The tenor of the commentaries is that Young should not have torn the mask of propriety from the face of the United States, thereby fouling his own nest.

Irked by the fact that Young touched the United States' sore spot with his remark, specifically its increasingly intolerable effort to present itself as a guardian of human rights, the most reactionary papers now demand that the UN envoy be recalled. Reportedly, he has been reprimanded by President Carter. Racist tones, too, are not lacking, such as appeared in the London TELEGRAPH, which claims that it is only his skin color which protects Young, who won the votes of black Americans for the President. Though there are political prisoners in the United States, the New York TIMES writes, an official U.S. representative should not have said so in such earnest and for all the world to hear.

Everyone realizes the great significance of the current negotiations on limiting strategic offensive arms. This in itself says enough about the significance of such an agreement. The USSR wants it to be signed as quickly as possible. It imposes no conditions, although its sympathies are with the American civil rights fighters who have been innocently imprisoned. The Soviet Union does not link agreement on SALT II to the release of the Wilmington 10. It continues along the lines of its known strategy of security and detente, the focal point of which is its initiative on disarmament.

Too much is at stake in regard to SALT for other demands to be made of the Soviet Union, although some irresponsible political agitators in the United States demanded just that. Furthermore, the USSR will not be threatened or blackmailed. It must be hoped that those who correctly assess the value of detente from realistic positions will gain ground in the United States. The meeting between Gromyko and Vance last week was not the only initiative to move one step ahead on the long road toward effective disarmament.

CIA AGENTS SEEN AS CONTROLLING LEBANESE CONFLICT

AU190847Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 78 p 1 AU

[ADN correspondent's dispatch: "CIA Agents Are Pulling the Strings in Lebanon Conflict"]

[Text] Beirut--A special group of the American secret service, the CIA, has been actively engaged for nearly 3 years in fanning the tensions in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon. This has been revealed by the Palestinian weekly AL-THAURA MOSTAMERRA. It published the names of 49 CIA agents who have been in Greece since 1975 and, from there, have maintained intensive contacts with reactionary Lebanese parties and with Israel. The majority of members of this espionage group were earlier assigned to operations in Vietnam. The espionage and diversion experts have coordinated and directed the entire course of the Lebanese civil war and numerous subsequent operations of the Lebanese rightist forces. The increasingly closer alliance of the Kata'ib [Phalanges Party] and the National Liberal Party with Tel Aviv rulers is a direct result of their activities, it says.

U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN INDIAN OCEAN ASSAILED

AU1811142Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 78 p 6 AU

["C.D." commentary: "Naval and Other Maneuvers of the United States"]

[Text] In discussion on revision of the imperialist global strategy, Admiral T. Moorer, former joint chief of staff, has now also put in a word. "In expanding U.S. military power and in exerting political influence on other countries," he wrote in the latest edition of MILITARY REVIEW, the "air, naval and other military bases of the United States" must play "an important part." [paragraph continues]

The admiral called for constant deployment of two U.S. naval groups of units, led by aircraft carriers, in the western part of the Indian Ocean, off the east African shore and close to the Arabian Sea. At the same time it was learned that the ANZUS Pact, of which the United States, Australia and New Zealand are members, also wants to become active in the Indian Ocean. This fall, the first large naval war maneuvers under the ANZUR flag are to be held there.

All this is causing justified concern among the democratic publics of the countries in this region. When, in June 1977, negotiations between the USSR and the United States began in Bern on limitation of military activities in the Indian Ocean, there had been hope in many places. The first joint statements on the initial rounds of the talks indicated that negotiations were taking a positive course and that gradual headway was being made toward a basis for preparing an agreement. Both sides declared that such an agreement was in their mutual interest and would contribute toward further international detente, and toward strengthening peace and security in the Indian Ocean region. Why, then, this dangerous escalation of imperi list military presence in the Indian Ocean at this time?

A clear answer to such anxious questions was given recently by TASS, the Soviet news agency. In a commentary, it said: "If one hears leading U.S. politicians, including President Carter, talking, one could assume that there is some progress being achieved at these negotiations even now. But actually they have not been held for 6 months, since last February, and a date has not even been fixed for the next meeting between the delegations. Thus, it would be more correct to say that negotiations have come to a standstill, though not through the Soviet side's initiative."

In light of the initially described plans of imperialist global strategists, the reason why Washington pursues a policy of the empty chair in Bern, and why it seeks to deceive the public regarding the Bern negotiations becomes clear. With such maneuvers, it is striving to hush up the dangerous sea maneuvers which the Pentagon is implementing at the same time.

The prerequisite and first phase of the envisaged conversion of the Pacific into a zone of peace must inevitably be an end to expansion of the imperialist military presence on this part of the high seas. But, as demonstrated by facts, Washington has no interest in this. According to the New York TIMES, the Pentagon is working out a plan on how U.S. expeditionary forces of up to 100,000 men could be transfered "with lightning speed" to the Persian Gulf region. The Western press is repeatedly discussing the establishment of a new military bloc in this region. And the expansion of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia Island, at the cost of $108 million, is continuing to run in high gear as well.

This is why the TASS commentator asks: If there was discussion at the Soviet-American talks about 'freezing' military activities in the Indian Ocean region, is the United States now letting the negotiations themselves freeze so as to facilitate escalation of their military activities in this region?"

The answer is evident.

SEW CONGRESS ELECTS NEW CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMEN

LD182132Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1927 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] West Berlin--At an extraordinary congress of the Sociality Unity Party of West Berlin (SEW) this evening, the former deputy chairman of the party, Horst Schmitt, was elected the new chairman.

The elections were necessitated by the sudden death of the former chairman, Gerhard Danelius. The 388 delegates elected Inge Kopp, chairman of the Neukoelln SEW District Executive, as one of two deputy chairmen. Dietmar Ahrens was elected deputy chairman at the Fifth SEW Congress in 1977.

In the concluding address, Horst Schmitt set the course for further successful implementation of the decisions of the Fifth SEW Congress, endorsed the consistency of party policies, answered the question of the party's basic task during the next period and commented on topical international issues.

REGIME CRITIC LODGES APPEAL AGAINST JAIL SENTENCE

LD181158Y Hamburg DPA in German 1037 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] East Berlin--The GDR regime critic, Rudolf Bahro, has lodged an appeal against the 8-year prison sentence passed on him by the East Berlin City Court, DPA learned today in East Berlin from informed sources. The east Berlin legal office, to which Bahro's defense lawyer Gregor Gysi belongs, refused either to confirm or deny such information.

According to the GDR, Bahro was sentenced on 30 June for the "treasonable gathering of intelligence information" and for "betrayal of secrets." According to the GDR Code of Criminal Procedure, the appeal has to be submitted within 1 week after the announcement of the verdict.

W. BERLINERS IMPRISONED FOR TRANSIT OFFENSES

LD171654Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Schwerin--The Schwerin Bezirk Court on 14 July sentenced the Berlin (West) residents Peter Verny and Frank-Friedrich Duering to 6 and 5 years' imprisonment respectively, for crimes under Section 105 of the Criminal Code. Both men had been instigated by agents of the criminal Heyer association to repeated misuse of the transit agreement.

The trial showed that this gang is recruiting agents by means of advertisements placed in the Springer press and is using Abdul Rahim, resident in Berlin (West), for this purpose. The car used for the offense was confiscated.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL AID FOR NAMIBIANS--In the past few days, 20 wounded Namibian patriots have been admitted to the Berlin-Buch City Hospital. Most of them are victims of the criminal attack of South African racist troops on the refugee camp near the south Angolan town of Kassinga in May this year. According to a hospital spokesman, some of the 16 patients who have lost limbs will soon be able to make their first walking attempts with artificial limbs made especially for them. Others will first have to undergo an additional operation or will be given blood transfusions. Since 1977, some 350 patriots from Africa and Asia have received aid at medical institutions in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jul 78 p 2 AU]

MSZMP SENDS CONDOLENCES TO CPSU ON KULAKOV'S DEATH

LD190155Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Kulakov died suddenly yesterday at the age of 61. Many Muscovites paid their respects to him today as he lay in state.

"The MSZMP Central Committee has sent a telegram of sympathy to the CPSU Central Committee."

KADAR SPEAKS AT OBUDA COOPERATIVE FARM 18 JULY

LD182254Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, paid a visit to the Obuda cooperative farm this afternoon. He was accompanied by Janos Brutyo, chairman of the MSZMP Central Control Commission. The first secretary of the Central Committee spoke appreciatively of the successful work of the leaders and members of the cooperative. He then spoke of the party's encouragement to cooperatives for more efficient, economically productive work. We deem it correct to more fully utilize the principles of the system of socialist remuneration. If the individual works well, the collective works well; let him enjoy the usefulness of his work. Let those who do not work properly feel the consequences. Experience overwhelmingly proves that the Central Committee and working people, including cooperative members, have similar wishes and objectives.

GYORGY ACZEL ADDRESSES BUDAPEST YOUTH ASSEMBLY

LD190940Y Budapest MTI in English 0611 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 18, (MTI)--Vaci Tuca, a well-known street right in the center of the Hungarian capital, surrounded by historical monuments [word indistinct], has been made a street of the world youth festival. During the week the street belongs to young people. In the spirit of the preparations for the Havana festival [word indistinct] programme is being presented there for young people in the capital and in the country. The streets and squares [words indistinct nations and they take part in discussions on issues concerning most the world public.

A prominent event of the Tuesday programmes has been the discussion held on a city square crowded with people. Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Government, answered questions put by those present, including members of the Hungarian youth delegation who will attend the Havana festival. The discussion, lasting for two and a half hours, covered about 60 questions, amongst them questions on topical international issues like detente, armaments, the situation in Africa, human rights, as well as current internal political problems, with special attention to the situation of young people.

The Hungarian deputy [words indistinct] and about detente, said the continuation of that [word indistinct] process was guaranteed not only by the fact that the prevention of destructive wars was a fundamental interest of everybody, but also the fact that in the world [word indistinct] are predominant and also sober bourgeois circles had realized that there was no alternative to detente and peaceful coexistence.

Surveying the current world political situation Gyorgy Aczel stated that it had become more complicated but complication meant a progress since there were countries progressing on the path of a socialist-oriented development on four continents and the forces of progress had got stronger all over the world, Western communist and workers parties included.

About the American campaign on human rights the Hungarian deputy prime minister pointed out that it was fully false as it disregarded [words indistinct], like the right to life, the assertion of which had been made impossible in a number of countries by imperialist armed interventions. Another such right is the right to work, denied to big masses of unemployed people. As to the freedom of speech, said Gyorgy Aczel, we cannot speak of such a thing in countries, for instance, where the overwhelming majority of the people are denied the opportunity to learn how to write and read.

Answering a question on the recently concluded trade agreement between the (?USA) and Hungary that the application of the so-called most-favoured-nation clause did not actually mean a special favour but the normalization of the two countries' economic relations on the basis of equal rights and [words indistinct] coexistence. Hungary, in accordance with its external economic policy, has done no sort of concessions in return for this, it follows the well-tried principles of its external economic policy, declared the deputy prime minister.

Touching on Cuba's presence in Africa Gyorgy Aczel said that it did not mean the export of the revolution since Cuba, like the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, was providing internationalist assistance at the request of the lawful revolutionary governments in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and in other countries. Also Hungary is taking share in this assistance, as far as its capabilities allow, by sending experts, by solidarity and other ways.

In conclusion the Hungarian deputy prime minister said Hungary's youth should be duly represented at the Havana world youth festival to be attended by young people from 140 countries. The Hungarian delegates should give account of the achievements attained in the building work of the whole Hungarian people, of problems and of targets.

MORE ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Received by Apro

LD182008Y Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 18, (MTI)--Tuesday the representatives of the Hungarian National Assembly informed the delegation of the Australian Senate and the House of Representatives who are paying their first ever official visit to Hungary, of the Hungarian parliament's build-up, of its work and the activities of the Standing Committee. Subsequently the parties reviewed timely international issues, and discussed the possibilities of strengthening detente and peaceful cooperation.

After the talks Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, received the Australian delegation that is headed by Kevin Newman. Antal Apro spoke of the experience of legislative work and familiarized the guests with some timely issues of the Hungarian home political, economic, scientific and cultural life.

The participants to the discussions mutually underlined the significance of setting up Hungarian-Australian parliamentary relations. They agreed that the present negotiations created--in spite the great geographical distance--favourable opportunity to widen (?multilateral political), economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Attend Luncheon

LD182009Y Budapest MTI in English 1816 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 18, (MTI)--After the discussion on Tuesday between the Hungarian and Australian parliamentary delegations, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, gave a luncheon in the Australian guests' honour.

In the afternoon Rezso Trautman, the vice-president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received the delegation led by Kevin Newman.

The members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Australian Commonwealth called at the Hungarian Heavy Industry Ministry where Deputy Minister of Hungary Geza Szili received them.

In the afternoon the guests saw the sights of Budapest and the Hungarian crown jewelry in the Hungarian national museaum.

SARLOS ATTENDS BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION 17 JULY

LD181507Y Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 17, (MTI)--Vladimir Videnov, ambassador to Hungary of the Bulgarian People's Republic, Monday gave a reception in Budapest to mark the 30th anniversary of signing the Hungarian-Bulgarian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement.

The reception was attended by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, by Sarolta Raffai, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by several other leading personalities of the Hungarian political, social and cultural life. Many of the senior diplomats of the socialist countries' Budapest embassies were also present.

HUNGARIAN DAILIES DISCUSS SINO-VIETNAMESE DISCORD

LD181343Y Budapest MTI in English 1124 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Press review]

[Text] Budapest, July 18, (MTI)--A foreign political commentary of Tuesday's MAGYAR NEMZET is handling the issue of the so-called Hua-ciao Vietnamese and the Chinese-Vietnamese debate that developed around it (the epithet "Hua-ciao", or overseas, refers to those Chinese who in pursuit of a better living scattered around the world decades or even centuries ago, most of them settling in South Asia).

The (?polemics) of the two neighbouring countries started in the first weeks of May.

Even Western observers agree that Peking has rather "blown up" the issue of overseas Vietnamese. "However, with the help of this photoing [as received] process the details have also become much more clearer, and for now the fate of the some one and a half millions of Chinese merchants living in Vietnam has really become a side issue", says the Budapest daily adding: the elimination of Cholon was only the suitable opportunity for China to set the dice edgewards.

MAGYAR NEMZET recalls that some time ago the Chinese People's Republic had been backing for years Vietnam fighting colonialism. In 1975, however, assistance and food supplies began to grow scarce. The lack of the latter dealt the more severe blow on the Indo-Chinese country. In order to fill the gap, Hanoi solicited assistance from several countries, and in answer received cereal shipments--apart from the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular--from a number of non-aligned countries and the UN. The young, independent state then turned elsewhere for contacts and succeeded in doing so in Southeast Asia. Achievements here, however, are only in the initial stage as they have hot only as far as starting the dialogue. Nonetheless, Peking is already seeing a rival in Vietnam. It is now starting to include in its well-known hegemony theory also Hanoi, saying that Vietnam is driving at setting up an alliance against China.

The Peking blow-up, which makes the debate all the worse, is also blowing up the tension developed in the wake of the Cambodian border conflicts as a question of the islands in the South-Chinese sea. The Parcel and Sprately archipelago represents high strategic and economic value as both Chinese and Vietnamese border traffic can be controlled from here, and oil drillings bid with fair results. MAGYAR NEMZET stresses that among other things Peking may avail itself also of this argument to stand up more firmly against Vietnam. However, those who are afraid of this development are also aware that the Vietnamese Hua-ciao only supply the excuse to that.

The Hungarian Government's semi-official daily MAGYAR HIRLAP elaborates on the Chinese-Albanian relations pointing out: for a long time Peking absented itself from an open (?polemics) but last year it started severely curbing assistance for Albania. It chose this means to bring Albania home that its patience concerning Tirana's criticism was not infinite. (N.B. Tirana's criticism over present (?Maoist) theory on the three worlds) still the last drop in the glass must have been that Albania, in an indirect way though, condemned China for its great power policy applied towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The major instructive content of China's move of stopping economic and military assistance to Albania and the withdrawal of Chinese experts from there must be that this friendship which was set up on the unprincipled platform of anti-Sovietism proved neither lasting nor fruitful for the participants: China has been compelled to do away with the remains of a political bankruptcy, and Albania has been forced into total isolation, writes MAGYAR HIRLAP.

PRESS REVIEWS RESULTS OF BONN ECONOMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

First Impressions

AU190858Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Zbigniew Ramotowski Bonn dispatch: "Common Problems--Contradictory Interests--The Western Summit in Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 16 July--The 2-day summit meeting of the seven leading states of the capitalist world began in Schaumburg Palace in Bonn on 16 July.

The meeting is devoted to an attempt to solve, or at least to alleviate, the main economic problems of the capitalist system. This is the fourth summit in a series. It is being attended by the presidents of the United States and France, the FRG chancellor and the prime ministers and premiers of Canada, Italy, Great Britain and Japan, accompanied by foreign and finance ministers, numerous advisors and observers.

The agenda includes problems of economic growth, inflation, unemployment, energy policy, relations with developing countries and monetary policy. According to the industrial tycoons in the West, each of these problems calls for coordinated measures to facilitate a way out of the recession. This is because the economic crisis in the West, which began in 1973 with several oil price increases, has not yet been overcome. The 16 million unemployed, inflation, trade difficulties resulting from protectionism, money market disturbances and difficulties in accelerating economic growth are some of the features of this crisis.

Will the Western industrial vanguard be able to find a cure for these ills and shortcomings?

The answer is unequivocal and known in advance and will not be questioned by any participant in the summit meeting: No. As those directly concerned assert, this is simply impossible. The interrelated problems constitute a common burden which is also making itself felt beyond the borders of the seven states. However, the individial negative features are not evenly distributed and the national interests of the partners often diverge and even contradict each other. This is why, like the previous summits, this Bonn summit is taking place above all in an atmosphere of claims and counterclaims. The optimism displayed for political reasons is modest in range and rests on brittle foundations. For example, the United States (and others as well) expects that the FRG and Japan will promptly improve the market situation and will accelerate the rate of economic growth by opening their two great markets to imports, thus stimulating the economies of the other countries. In turn the Bonn government, afraid of negative consequences in the form of intensive inflation, has made its positive response dependent upon the condition that the other partners fulfill a number of presently unfulfilled promises. These promises include U.S. assurances on energy consumption restrictions.

This feature has been prominent in the official evaluation of the first stage of the debates, presented on behalf of the participants by Chancellor Schmidt, the host at the meeting. Recognizing common efforts to devise necessary solutions as a positive feature of the meeting, Schmidt has conceded that the debates are not free from contradictions. It is obvious from the first day of the summit meeting that a similarity of views is found on general issues such as, for example, the necessity of curbing oil consumption and replacing that fuel to a greater extent with nuclear energy and coal.

The first conclusion of the Bonn summit: The problems and needs of the Western economies are now certainly clearer, but agreement on common solutions is far away.

Called 'Excellent Meeting'

LD181446Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Andrzej Bilik dispatch from Brussels]

[Text] The summit in Bonn has been an excellent meeting. It has shown that coordinated actions by the large Western powers are still possible in view of the reciprocal concessions by the United States, Japan and Western Europe.

The first comments after the end of the meeting of seven leaders of the largest Western economic powers have been full of optimism. The fact that the summit has yielded certain agreements is assessed as a surprise and great success, because nothing had been expected.

Writing on the inner pages of newspapers, the authors of more penetrating comments from the EEC headquarters have not avoided taking a realistic view. It is recalled that previous economic meetings of the West at the highest level at Rambouillet, Puerto Rico and London produced nothing, although each time the assembled statesmen made great promises to each other.

A Belgian commentator says: The importance of this kind of meeting can be assessed only after its economic effects (?become apparent). These cannot prove their worth until at least a few months or even a year have elapsed.

When the assembled leaders stated that past rivalries will be replaced by moderate cooperation in order to improve the economic situation of the whole West, we must accept their word.

Will Not Mend Economy

LD190926Y Warsaw PAP in English 0712 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[From the press review: TRYBUNA LUDU on Bonn Summit]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 July, PAP--Writing about the results of the Bonn summit of Western Europe's seven most developed countries, [a] TRYBUNA LUDU commentator remarks:

"While no one expected the summit to provide ready-made remedies for all the ailments, the aim of the conference--if it were to serve any purpose at all--must have been to map out joint lines for concerted actions. Now it can be stated that the summit's decisions are not all of such a nature. The communique lists what individual countries intend to do: the U.S. is planning to reduce oil imports in order to strengthen the dollar by reducing the balance of payment deficit; the FRG--to revitalize its economy; Japan--to curb exports and increase imports in order to reduce its trade surplus.

"All the above are merely declarations of intentions rather than binding commitments. Yet, even if all those intentions were to come true, this will not mend the Western economy as these measures are out of any proportion to the significance of the real problem.

"No concept of fighting unemployment and inflation was submitted at the Bonn summit. That is understandable as joint undertakings in this respect would have to be preceded by the adoption of a joint economic policy. None of the three previous economic summits brought expected results. What is more, the situation is becoming even worse," concluded the paper.

PRESS REPORTS IMPACT OF CARTER VISIT TO FRG

Contradictions of Interest

AU181805Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARZAWY in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[PAP correspondent Jan Prejzner Bonn dispatch: "American Gestures Toward the FRG--President Carter's Visit Ended"]

[Text] The external trappings of the cordial reception accorded to President Jimmy Carter in the FRG during his recently concluded official visit have been unable to obscure the contradictions of interests that continue to determine U.S.-FRG relations, especially in the area of economic competition. The fact that nothing is known about the contents and results of Jimmy Carter's political talks with Helmut Schmidt has been evaluated here as a wish to hide from the public the differences in views and opinions existing in U.S.-West German relations.

On the other hand, President Carter has been able to make some friendly gestures toward the FRG at many meetings with the people in Bonn, at the U.S. military bases, in Frankfurt and, most spectacularly, in West Berlin during his 4-hour demonstrative stay in that city. The common feature of all these appearances was the restatement of U.S. guarantees for the security of the FRG and Western Europe, of the guarantee for West Berlin and of the support for FRG efforts to unite Germany. On every occasion President Carter restated in various forms the German people's right to live in a single state and particularly stressed U.S. guarantees for West Berlin, which the U.S. President views as the future capital of Germany.

The fact that the emphasis on American solidarity with the FRG and some unfavorable statements made by Carter with regard to the states of the socialist community have met with a positive response on the part of the West German people, is one more proof that anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda falls on fertile soil in the FRG. The U.S. President's outpourings have also met with the favorable response of the Christian Democratic opposition. CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl has expressed great admiration for President Carter.

Supports Unification of Germany

LD181634Y Warsaw PAP in English 1304 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 July, PAP--Some aspects of the visit by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin must give rise to anxiety. Among them is the public support granted by the President to Bonn's strivings for the so-called unification of Germany, wrote Ryszard Wojna in TRYBUNA LUDU.

Formally there is nothing new about the matter. The Western powers have never officially renounced the FRG's programme motto in question. Yet at the same time they have many a time given it to understand that they are by no means interested in the realization of the motto and that like the socialist states they view the status quo of the German issue not only as a main condition of peace order in Europe based on the balance of forces. That what [as received] is meant in Bonn by "unification of Germany" would ruin all the internal structures of the West, it would upset the laboriously elaborated alignment of forces in Western Europe after World War Two definitely in favour of such a German state. This in turn lies in nobody's interest, as experience shows.

The moment at which the U.S. President touched upon this problem after a couple of years of silence is also worrying. The recent period has seen great complexity in Soviet-American relations.

Accents not at all in keeping with the tone of detente have of late appeared ever more often in the U.S. policy, and it was exactly the period considered appropriate by the leader (?of the) U.S. administration for showing support to those extreme tendencies in Bonn politics which in no sense may be considered as favouring detente, the paper went on to say. The answer of the German Democratic Republic, backed by its allies--the Soviet Union, Poland and other countries of the Warsaw treaty--to the demands to unify Germany, or to say it plainly, to liquidate the GDR, is the consolidation of the socialist German state, both at home and in the international arena, wrote Ryszard Wojna at the conclusion of his commentary.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS SIGNIFICANCE OF YOUNG'S REMARKS

AU181830Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 6 AU

[Franciszek Nietz commentary: "Inconvenient Pronouncements"]

[Text] U.S. administration officials are maintaining an angry and worried silence vis-a-vis the recent pronouncement by Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. In his interview with the French daily LE MATIN, this first high-ranking black politician in the United States said among other things that "hundreds and perhaps even thousands of people whom I would call political prisoners are being held in the U.S. penitentiaries." Young simply publicly stated a known truth, which is no doubt inconvenient to the circles that have donned the mantle of the defenders of "human rights" in other countries, but that are blind to the sociopolitical reality around themselves.

Andrew Young, who is not a run-of-the-mill politician and who is a controversial personality, is not given to balancing words and indulging in the intricacies of diplomatic nuances and political innuendoes. He generally states what his own political consciousness and moral sensitivity dictates. He himself admitted at one time that he is unable to look anyone square in the eye and say "no comment." So far he has been forgiven for his uncompromising frankness of view and boldness of judgment and has been treated as something of an "enfant terrible" in diplomacy, while his influence on the development and implementation of U.S. foreign policy has been curbed. However, American rightwing circles will not easily forget Young's latest pronouncement, especially because it was made almost at the same time the administration's representatives tried to pronounce judgments on the supposed violations of human rights in the socialist countries presenting themselves as highminded and morally impeccable arbiters of world justice. It has also been alleged that the U.S. secretary of state severely reprimanded Young, especially because of the poor timing of his frank statement, as if there were a time for keeping silent and a time for telling the truth.

In the view of American rightwing actions, undermining the belief in the morality and sincerity of power in the United States is an unforgivable offense, one for which Young should be dismissed or should resign. The black politician will certainly stay at his post, but he will have to greatly curb and muffle his frank pronouncements that are so inconvenient to the White House.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS JAROSZEWICZ STATE PRIZE ADDRESS

AU190932Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 15 July Warsaw presentation of state prizes to outstanding performers]

[Text] In a moment, a large group of the most outstanding performers in the sciences, technology, literature and arts will receive the prizes awarded by the Polish People's Republic for important contributions to our fatherland's development, to our people's prosperity as well as to our economy, science and culture.

Through this ceremony we want to show that our people pay tribute to your efforts and to the products of these efforts. No Pole can be or is indifferent to what our most talented citizens do and what aims and tasks they pursue. In the socialist system one's talent is an asset that should be utilized for the common good.

I warmly thank you for fulfilling this patriotic duty and ask you to accept the tokens of our great praise and esteem as well as our congratulations and best wishes. May the list of your achievements grow longer and longer and may your gratification on this account go hand in hand with personal prosperity, health and happiness.

Dear recipients of the state prizes, allow me on this solemn occasion to dwell on a more general matter. The ambitions of the present generations of our countrymen are enormous. The achievements in socialist construction and our unshakable membership of the community of the socialist states have radically changed the image of our country, have lifted the position of our fatherland and have insured the conditions under which man's talents can be fully developed and applied.

Thanks to our fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union we have now reached space. We are exploiting increasing quantities of natural riches for the good of man, we are about to begin the great and historic task of redeveloping the Vistula, we are creating the foundations of social prosperity and promoting new possibilities for the development of the human personality and new social relations.

We have posed for ourselves ambitious aims, which are actually difficult and which call for intensive efforts and often, for many sacrifices. Under the leadership of the party, we are mobilizing our people's energy and all talents to implement these aims because we want Poland to become stronger and our people to live better and to enjoy life and the results of their creative labors in peace. We want to strengthen our fatherland's prowess and authority and to look confidently forward to the future.

One of the conditions for achieving all this is that our countrymen, who are gifted in creative restlessness and rich talents and are capable of serving our people in the best possible way, mobilize their efforts and relate their own endeavors to the endeavors and needs of the people and that they are encouraged to take the difficult but fascinating road to great achievements that are truly original.

In an era when science and technology are making such great progress, it is rare when the solitary efforts of an individual can produce a great achievement.

The overwhelming majority of new discoveries, inventions, designs and technologies requires the common efforts of scientists and technologists of many skills. Each one of them deserves our admiration, but only the combination of their efforts and the pursuit of the common goal can produce the indisputably great achievements.

The 12th Central Committee plenum discussed the problems now facing Polish science and technology and stipulated the priorities in tackling these problems and the tasks arising from them. The plenum expressed our profound esteem for the scientists and technicians for the entire Polish intelligentsia. It also expressed the justified hopes we place in them.

Polish science should dynamize our socioeconomic development and increasingly cater to the needs of our people and state. It is precisely the combination of science's creative force and of the social values of socialism that opens new horizons and makes it possible to devise increasingly ambitious and difficult tasks.

We are interested in working out and developing genuinely Polish skills in science and technology, skills that should help overcome the technological barriers still dividing us from the most highly developed countries.

We need original Polish technologies of the highest world standards, ones that will help increase the export potential of our economy and reduce costly imports. These activities should go hand in hand with the further streamlining of the processes by which the achievements of our science and technology are applied in economic and social practice. This is one of the basic conditions for raising the effectiveness of economic management, including the effectiveness of scientific research.

Scientific research and technological achievements and the rapid practical exploitation of various innovations benefiting the people and the economy must not be anonymous. We are doing more and more to insure that those responsible for such achievements and innovations are made known to the people and become symbols of social prestige. After all, it is the people, their attitudes, skills, forceful convictions and perseverance in pursuing their goals, that determine the country's development.

Literary and artistic achievements are as important as scientific and technological ones because they enrich the people's spiritual life. This is because economic and intellectual development and the people's material and spiritual advancement are indivisible and complement and condition one another. Literary and artistic creative achievements are as necessary for further socialist transformations, man's prosperity and national progress as the riches created by scientific-technological progress. This is because literary and artistic achievements help develop consciousness and imagination, stimulate sensitivity and a feeling for beauty and form one's attitude toward others. In this way they are seeds that produce rich yields in the form of the people's spiritual and cultural development and in the form of our contribution to world culture.

I wish to extend praise and thanks to the members of the state prize committee, Piotr Jaroszewicz said in conclusion. Their knowledge, experience, prudence, objectivity, expertise in science, technology and culture as well as understanding of social and economic needs are responsible for effectively selecting the best achievements of the many registered in our country in the past few years and for awarding state prizes to those responsible for them, who deserve them in every way.

Once again I extend the tokens of our profound esteem, cordial greetings and best wishes to the heroes of this ceremony--the winners of the 1978 state prizes.

GOVERNMENT, POLITBURO DISCUSS SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD182310Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At today's joint session with the government presidium, the party Central Committee Politburo debated the implementation of the socioeconomic plan in the first half of this year. It was stated that thanks to the dedication of work forces and despite difficulties in the power industry and difficulties with supplies and transport, further progress has been achieved in the national economy, as evidenced in the 6.2 percent increase in industrial output in comparison with the first 6 months of 1977.

The process of modernization of the national economy was continued. The session instructed all national economy institutions to take measures aimed at making up the existing backlog in the third and fourth quarter of this year and at implementing in full the socioeconomic plan for this year.

The Politburo and the government Presidium discussed a report on the basic guidelines for work on the outlines of the national socioeconomic plan for next year.

It was recommended that further work done by the planning commissions and the ministries should take into account the continued development of raw material and energy facilities, the food sector, construction of housing and changes in the structure of output to meet market and export needs.

It was stressed that the further consolidation of efficiency is the basic precondition for the implementation of social and economic aims.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECREE ON AGRICULTURE REPORTED

LD191022Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Text] As a result of this year's unfavorable weather conditions, all field work since the beginning of spring has been started with considerable delay. This, in turn, has resulted in an accumulation of field work and this accumulation will be unavoidable during the harvest.

In accordance with a decree of the chairman of the Council of Ministers concerning the efficient harvest and procurement of agricultural products this year, individual ministries, cooperative and economic organizations serving the countryside and operating for the needs of agriculture have been committed to guarantee to agriculture all indispensable assistance and adequate supplies.

In certain circumstances, on the basis of the decree of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, ministers and voivodes are empowered to: authorize the directors of subordinated units to grant unpaid leave to workers for a period not to exceed 6 days to enable them to assist their families in their harvesting work; dispatch organized brigades of workers for a period not to exceed 10 days, in order to do harvesting work; dispatch qualified workers to (?operate) tractors and machines at units of socialized agriculture, enterprises providing practical services to agriculture and enterprises preparing seeds; dispatch vehicles according to need, to transport agricultural products.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES VISITING VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD181130Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Jul 78 LD

[Text] An official delegation of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, including its chairman Hoang Quoc Viet, has been visiting Poland at the invitation of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front.

The delegation was received by Henryk Jablonski, to whom they handed a friendly address to the National Unity Front with thanks for the aid and support of the Polish people for the Vietnamese people.

During its stay in Poland the Vietnamese delegation visited Warsaw and Szczecin voivodships, where they studied, among other things, the work experience of local links of the National Unity Front and of residents' self-government.

The guests also visited the rail rolling stock repair works named after Ho Chi Minh at Pruszkow, and they called at the Polish committee for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa. A delegation from the All-Polish National Unity Front has been invited to pay a friendly visit to Vietnam.

Domestic Policies Explained

LD181132Y Warsaw PAP in English 0723 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul, PAP--During today's meeting with members of Poland's National Unity Front secretariat, visiting delegation of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front spoke about the current political situation in Vietnam. It was stressed that the Vietnamese set to peaceful work on the reconstruction of the national economy immediately after the end of war and reunification of the country. This work has been disturbed by armed border incidents provoked by authorities of the neighbouring Cambodia. Recently attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of Vietnam have been observed on the part of China in connection with the problem of ethnic Chinese population.

The Polish side assured the Vietnamese delegation of the unchanging support of the Polish people for fraternal Vietnamese nation engaged in the building of the socialist motherland, and of Poland's solidarity with the struggle of Vietnamese people against all attempts at violating sovereignty of the SRV.

Earlier in the day, the Vietnamese delegation, led by chairman of the front's Central Committee Presidium Hoang Quoc Viet, was received by president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

TWELFTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ACTIVITIES DETAILED

AU151939Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--The July issue of the theoretical and political organ of the PZPR Central Committee carries the following materials of the 12th Central Committee plenum: the Politburo report read by Edward Gierek, the plenum resolutions and the first secretary's concluding speech.

In addition, the issue carries topical materials devoted to the youth movement in Poland, the problem of the well-being of families, the development of workers self-government groups, the protection of the natural environment, the humanist aims of socialism, relations between writers and readers, the development of animal production and so on. The editorial board also publishes further statements with regard to promoting a knowledge of the Soviet Union and Polish-Soviet friendship.

GIEREK SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KULAKOV'S DEATH

LD182046Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek has sent a telegram expressing condolences to the CPSU Central Committee via Leonid Brezhnev, in connection with the death of Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

BRIEFS

OSTROLEKA PARTY PLENUM--The 15 July plenum of the PZPR voivodship committee in Ostroleka discussed problems of housing construction and associated investments. The plenum, which was chaired by Committee First Secretary Jerzy Smyczynski, was attended by Kazimierz Rokoszewski, head of the press, radio and television department. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Jul 78 p 1 AU]

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CONGOLESE PRIME MINISTER

Goma, Manescu Toasts Reported

AU181115Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/78--Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., Romanian prime minister, gave on July 17 a dinner in honour of Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice-chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Participating were Gheorghe Cioara, Gheorghe Oprea, Iosif Uglar, Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, other officials. Attending were also the officials accompanying the Congolese guest on his Romanian visit.

Present were Romania's ambassador in Brazzaville and the ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo in Bucharest.

In the toasts proposed during the dinner, the Romanian prime minister and the Congolese prime minister highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration developing between the two parties, countries and peoples on multiple planes, expressed the mutual wish to deepen still more these relations, to strengthen the collaboration between the two countries internationally, to the mutual benefit, to the benefit of international peace, understanding and collaboration. They stressed the decisive importance the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to the People's Republic of the Congo, the top-level talks and understandings had for the positive evolution of the Romanian-Congolese relations.

The prime ministers highlighted in their toasts the resolve of the two countries to enhance their contribution in implementing the understandings covenanted at the highest level, for steadily expanding bilateral relations of collaboration between Romania and the Congo on multiple planes. They stressed the need for the problems facing mankind today to be solved by political, negotiated means. With reference to Africa, stressed was the need for the Africans to solve the disputes existing between some American states, without any outside interference, for strengthening unity and solidarity of the African countries, for their sovereign and independent development, for the adoption of firm, clear and efficient measures to the end of definitively eradicating colonialism and neo-colonialism, for the building of a juster and better world.

Talks Continue

AU181926Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1913 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--The talks between Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Louis Sylvain Goma, second vice-chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party, prime minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, continued in Bucharest on July 18.

The two prime ministers analysed concrete aspects of bilateral economic relations and informed each other of the home policy, of the economic and social development and of the future programmes of the two countries.

The members of the two delegations conducted negotiations (?in) working groups examining industrial, agriculture and forestry cooperation ventures, and commercial exchanges.

The same day, Louis Sylvain Goma laid a wreath at the memorial of the heroes of the fight for the freedom of the people and of the homeland, for socialism.

The Congolese prime minister saw round the "30 December" state agricultural enterprise, the "Semanatoarea" enterprise, social and cultural establishments, public buildings in Bucharest.

U.S. AMBASSADOR YOUNG ARRIVES FOR VISIT

AU1816l4Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Ambassador Andrew Young, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations and member of the U.S. President's cabinet, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit to our country at the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs.

CEAUSESCU MEETS NORWEGIAN SOCIALIST LEFT PARTY CHAIRMAN

AU182022Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--On July 18, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met at Neptun resort Berge Furre, chairman of the Socialist Left Party of Norway, holidaying now in Romania at the inviation of the C.C. of the R.C.P.

Reference was made during the interview to the good relations of friendship and collaboration developing between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Left Party of Norway and the wish was expressed to deepen these relations in the interest of the two peoples, of the developing cooperation between Romania and Norway, of peace, security and collaboration in Europe and in the whole world.

Opinions were exchanged on some current international questions, stress being laid on the need for intensifying the efforts of the governments, of the democratic and progressive forces to the end of building European security and implementing all the provisions of the Helsinki final act, particularly for adopting concrete disarmament measures without which one cannot conceive of real peace and security either in Europe or throughout the world, for deepening and consolidating the course toward detente and improving the international political climate.

Highlighted was also the fact that world peace and stability require the peaceful settlement by political negotiations between the parties directly concerned of the states of tension and conflict existing in various parts of the world, the exclusion from (?internationalization) of the threat or use of force, the guaranteeing of each people's right to decide its destiny, without any outside immixture.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NEW JORDANIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

AU181940Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1917 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 18 Marawan Dudin, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Romania.

Handing over the credentials, Ambassador Marwan Dudin conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu, to the Romanian Government and people a message of friendship and valuation from King Husayn.

In the address made on the occasion by the Jordanian ambassador highly assessed are the efforts made by the Romanian state for consolidating the links of friendship and collaboration among all peoples.

Stressing the need for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the address of the Jordanian ambassador expressed deep appreciations for the firm stand of the Romanian president on this issue, as also for his ceaseless support given for the rights of the Arab people, for the national rights of the Palestinian people. Your Excellency, the address goes on, has continuously devoted efforts for the diffusion of an advanced and humanitarian concept about the relations among nations, a concept which you have turned into a durable policy, founded on the rejection of force, on condemning aggressive acts and occupation. Thus, you have always brought into relief the right of all nations to sovereignty and independence.

Receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed, in turn, to the Jordanian head of state warm greetings, and to the friendly Jordanian people wishes of peace and prosperity.

In the address of reply of the Romanian head of state recalled are the meetings with King Husayn of Jordan in Bucharest and in Amman which marked important moments in the steadily upward course of the Romanian-Jordanian relations, opened the path to fruitful political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation, training of cadres and in other domains. President Ceausescu noted with satisfaction the more marked Romanian-Jordanian cooperation in international relations, expressing the conviction that all conditions existed for the expansion and diversification of Romanian-Jordanian collaboration.

After stressing the principles underlying Romania's foreign policy, the address of the Romanian head of state goes on: We have always resolutely declared for a political settlement of the Middle East conflict by the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, by solving the Palestinian problem based on the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the formation of its own independent state, and also by the establishment of a lasting and just peace which should secure the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of all states in the region, the creation of conditions for them to live in goodneighbourly relations.

Reaffirmed is also in the address Romania's determination to make its contribution to the settlement of the major issues of today's world.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER STOPS OVER IN BUCHAREST

AU1820142Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--En route to Norway for an official visit, the Turkish foreign minister, Gunduz Okcun, stopped over on July 18 at the Bucharest Otopeni Airport. On the occasion, the guest had a talk with Ilie Radulescu, minister secretary of state, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BRIEFS

GREEK PARLIAMENTARIANS CONCLUDE VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/7/1978--The delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Parliament of the Hellenic Republic, led by Emmanuel Kothris, chairman of the commission, deputy of the ruling New Democracy Party, which paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on July 18. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 18 Jul 78 AU]

CAMBODIAN DELEGATION LED BY IENG SARY ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD181710Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1335 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Democratic Kampuchea led by Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, arrived here today to participate in the forthcoming Belgrade nonaligned foreign ministerial conference.

TANJUG REPORTS DEPARTURE OF U.S. ENVOY YOUNG

LD181604Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1317 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (TANJUG)--Andrew Young, head of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, left here today at the end of a short private visit to Yugoslavia. During his stay in Yugoslavia, Young was received by Rudi Kolak, vice president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

MORE ON MARKOVIC-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD182319Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Washington, July 18 (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation today called at the U.S. State Department and had a meeting lasting two hours with acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other ranking officials.

Yugoslav-U.S. relations were discussed in detail during the meeting, and satisfaction with their highly favourable development in all spheres was expressed by both sides.

The American side expressed appreciation for the non-aligned policy, independent and non-bloc position of Yugoslavia and respect for its integrity and unity.

Special pleasure was expressed with the recent positive solution of two important questions in Yugoslav-U.S. relations: nuclear fuel and technology supplies for the Yugoslav nuclear power plant under construction at Krsko, and the so-called super-guarantees which American companies demand for their capital invested in Yugoslavia's economy. Instead of guarantees from the National Bank, those from the authorized commercial banks will suffice in the future, which is in accordance with the Yugoslav system.

Also discussed was international terrorism, and, in (?part) measures against the terrorists acting on U.S. territory against the interests of both Yugoslavia and the United States. The American side reaffirmed the commitment set forth in the joint communique on President Tito's visit to the United States which deals with struggle against international terrorism and on which the U.S. and Yugoslav sides, on the whole, agree. The Yugoslav parliamentarians underlined that double standards must nowhere be applied for the same similar kinds of terrorist acts. If the struggle against terrorism should be universal and effective. [sentence as received]

Different views on some international issues were also expressed by the two sides in today's talks. Both sides pointed out that such differences are normal but must constitute no obstacle to good and friendly relations.

Appreciation of each other's position and respect for the opinions of others, as well as frank and constructive discussions such as those conducted today are the best way for ensuring such relations in the interest of both countries, it was stated in today's talks at the state department.

Of international problems, the discussion focused largely on East West relations and detente.

DOLANC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF KULAKOV

LD181835Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1218 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--On behalf of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium, has sent the CPSU Central Committee a telegram of condolences which reads as follows:

In connection with the sudden death of Comrade Fedor Davidovich Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, we convey to you expressions of our deepest sympathy. Our sorrow is all the greater because recently Comrade Kulakov was in our midst as the leader of the CPSU delegation at the 11th LCY Congress and because we saw in him a sincere champion of the development of good relations between our two countries and parties."

TANJUG COMMENTS ON COMING BELGRADE NONALINED CONFERENCE

LD182140Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 18, (TANJUG)--Non-aligned countries' increasingly organized efforts to turn the world economy more towards favoring the developing countries by radical change in the present world economic order, and a critical review of cooperation and trade among the non-aligned themselves and other developing countries, are certain to be high on the agenda of the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

So far, efforts have failed to win over industrial nations for substantive change in the international economic order, more organization on the part of the non-aligned will be needed, says TANJUG's commentator. To deal with liquidity and "Third World" development financing more efficiently and comprehensively in negotiations between the poverty-stricken south and the rich north and to put up stronger resistance to trade protectionism and the industrial plant and equipment monopoly.

As for economic relations among the non-aligned, they were made a part of the non-aligned strategy defined at the Colombo conference precisely in order to strengthen the non-aligned negotiating position at talks with industrial countries. The Belgrade conference is expected to review what has been achieved in this respect.

It was concluded that there are possibilities, and first steps have been made, to remove, in non-aligned and other developing countries, some problems arising from small investment funds, restricted markets, insufficiencies in transport, commerce, and financing, inadequate technology, and the lack of skilled personnel.

The non-aligned appointed cooperation-coordinating countries for the various areas to develop and implement the programmes adopted in Colombo to deal with questions of this kind. These coordinator countries are expected to report to the Belgrade conference.

The conference is certain to demonstrate a great degree of non-aligned economic interdependence, the past two years have seen a rather promising process of coordination among developing countries, producers and raw materials exporters, in their dealing on the world market.

Vuckovic Views Conference

LD182116Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 18 (by TANJUG editor Sime Vuckovic)--Africa can safely be expected to figure prominently at the forthcoming conference of non-aligned foreign ministers in Belgrade, as it did at previous non-aligned gatherings. The very figures bear this out: All 48 free African countries are members of the non-aligned movement, accounting for more than a half of this huge international political family. This time, however, there are other reasons too.

Non-aligned foreign ministers meeting in Belgrade will not be able nor will they want to avoid discussing inter-African disputes, which will find a place on the agenda, or be in other ways present at the Belgrade conference. The conflicts are not few nor should they be underrated or ignored. If the non-aligned fail to take proper action themselves, they will be "replaced" by other forces, with different conceptions and ambitions.

While preparing today's OAU summit, African foreign ministers themselves unanimously endorsed in Khartoum a recommendation for all African countries strictly to observe the principles of non-alignment in order to prevent the African Continent from becoming a scene of international confrontation, thus facilitating the materialization of foreign designs. To forestall this, the principles of non-aligned policy were reaffirmed also as defining the conduct within the movement itself.

Perhaps more than at any one of the non-aligned meetings so far, the "African dossier" for the Belgrade conference will no doubt be extensive and sensitive. But it seems to have been forgotten of late--with encouragement from some quarters to believe otherwise--that the most important part of the dossier is free of misunderstandings and differences, either in Africa or within the non-aligned movement. This section concerns the situation in the south of Africa. The racist regimes there are generally regarded as the ultimate evil, and one of the major points on the Belgrade conference agenda will deal with ways of fighting it.

BULGARIAN FINANCE MINISTER CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

LD190026Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The 15th regular session of the mixed Yugoslav-Bulgarian commission for economic, commercial and scientific-technical cooperation began in Belgrade today. The Yugoslav delegation is being led by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav side of the commission, and the Bulgarian delegation by Belcho Belchev, minister of finance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission.

We are holding the session of the commission under complex conditions of mutual relations Milan Vukasovic stressed.

He added that the negative attitude of the Bulgarian side toward the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and toward the Macedonian nation in general had not changed. Our cooperation could be more successful, of greater quality and more voluminous were that issue to be resolved in a realistic manner, Vukasovic said.

Milan Vukasovic briefed the members of the Bulgarian delegation on the economic situation in our country. He stressed that since the last session of the mixed commission, significant successes and progress had been achieved in economic cooperation between the two countries, but that the possibilities were not yet fully utilized in view of the proximity of the two markets.

Belcho Belchev briefed members of the Yugoslav delegation on the results and problems of the development of the Bulgarian economy. Speaking about the conditions under which the session of the mixed commission was being held, Belchev stressed that the commission could contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation and thus also to the development of the entire spectrum of relations between the two countries. Our position has been clearly expressed in Todor Zhivkov's speech in Blagoevgrad Belcho Belchev stressed.

The session of the mixed commission continues in a working atmosphere.

VJESNIK SCORES NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON SFRY-BULGARIAN TIES

LD181400Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb, Jul 18 (TANJUG)--In writing on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, the Moscow weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has denied its readers the full facts, writes the Zagreb VJESNIK today. VJESNIK comments on an article in the Soviet weekly, describing Bulgaria's foreign policy as advocating "frankness, communicativeness and fellowship". The Moscow weekly fails, however, to mention Yugoslavia's positions in its analysis of Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

The Zagreb daily draws attention to the just-released three draft documents Yugoslavia earlier proposed to Bulgaria with a view to achieving better mutual understanding.

Both these documents and Yugoslavia's basic positions are disregarded by NOVOYE VREMYA which merely cites Bulgaria's positions, writes VJESNIK.

A San Stefano Bulgaria is a thing of the past, although the ideas advocated by some present Bulgarian officials offer no guarantee of earlier pretensions having been renunciated, the paper writes. NOVOYE VREMYA makes absolutely no mention of the essence of the problem weighing on Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations, namely, the question of the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria, writes VJESNIK.

Bulgaria denies the very existence of Macedonians in Bulgaria it does as Yugoslavia's Constituent Republic of Macedonia, VJESNIK notes. [sentence as received]. Macedonia is even being proclaimed part of Bulgaria, although no reference to this is made by NOVOYE VREMYA, the daily adds.

SKOPJE PAPER ANSWERS BULGARIAN WEEKLY'S ATTACKS

LD182306Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 18 Jul 78 LD

[Press review: NOVA MAKEDONIJA reply to attacks by Bulgarian weekly]

[Text] The daily NOVA MAKEDONIJA of Skopje, referring to the writing of the Sofia weekly POGLED, publishes an editorial revealing some important points in Yugoslav-Bulgarian relations.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA rejects the attacks by POGLED on the Yugoslav press, radio, television and "responsible factors in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" for the alleged "anti-Bulgarian propaganda" [illegible] recalls the examples in Bulgaria of the forging of history and minimizing of Y[illegible]avia's people's liberation war, the denial of the existence of the Macedonian nat[illegible]nal minority in Bulgaria's Pirin Macedonia region and of the Macedonian nation as a whole, and so forth.

NOVA MAKEDONIJA point out that communications media have a great role to play in developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation among nations and criticizes the Bulgarian press for holding the flag of San Stefano phantoms unfurled and denying national freedom of a nation and the existence of a numerous national minority.

The content of the expressions of chauvinsim and hegemonism which POGLED ascribed to Yugoslavia should therefore be sought elsewhere, concludes the editorial.

BORBA DISAGREES WITH CUBA'S GRANMA ON NONALINEMENT

AU181325Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 78 p 3 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Resolutely, on the Road of Nonalinement"]

[Text] The increasingly greater publicity accorded to the forthcoming ministerial conference of nonalined countries in Belgrade is above all an expression of the great affirmation of the movement, or of the victory of the awareness of the majority of the people in the world that the nonalined countries have an exceptional role in the present international situation, be it in regard to the strengthening of peace and security or be it in the realization and strengthenin of a new political and economic system in the world.

Clashes of Opinions

At the same time we are faced with publicity of a somewhat different nature. One talks a great deal about a concern for the development of the nonalined movement, or interference and sometimes sabotage from outside, and attempts to split and water down the movement and to prevent its activities. Proceeding from this, an exceptional significance is attached to the Belgrade conference and its readiness and ability to overcome all the internal difficulties and conflicts and to insure a continuity of its policy and its role as a pioneering political force in the struggle for peace, change and progress.

One also reads about attempts from outside to change the basic orientation of the movement and its struggle. These attempts are justifiably seen by many people as the chief cause of difficulties and divisions facing some nonalined countries in their mutual relations.

It appears inevitable in all this that polemics and clashes of opinions also occur concerning the influence or intentions of one or another bloc of powers, that is, former colonialists or one of the countries struggling for influence or dorination in the world. This, after all, is one of the realities of the present-day world and of international relations and in a way it is natural that the nonalined countries, faced by these phenomena, feel the need to recall their basic orientation and their rules of behavior, and their non-bloc stand or their independence in all the international activities or as regards challenges from outside.

In this context it is very harmful to simplify the occurrences and dangers in international life, to measure the distance of the nonalined countries from one power bloc or another or to line up friends and foes of the nonalined countries among the big states.
[paragraph continues]

After all, the nonalined countries do not struggle against the big powers or any country whatever (so that they would need allies) but they struggle against various harmful and dangerous occurrences in international life which are most frequently a result of bloc concepts and politics, of colonialism that has not been overcome yet or of hegemony which is more and more present.

Distorted Approach

An expression of this distorted approach is the insistance of the Havana newspaper GRANMA on accusing China and the Western countries of allegedly jointly trying to divide and to "neutralize the most progressive positions" in the nonalined movement. The author of the commentary in the aforementioned newspaper, which has found its way to the pages of many organs of the Warsaw Pact countries, believes that the campaign (of China and the West) has three main aims: To isolate the nonalined countries from political questions and shift them to economic questions; to deprive them of their anti-imperialist nature and thus bring about the adoption of neutral positions; and to block the activity of Cuba with accusations and lies and thereby prevent the sixth summit meeting [of nonalined countries] from being held in Havana.

GRANMA believes, among other things, that the opponents are those who "are waving around the topics about hegemony and superpowers in order to separate the movement from its natural ally: the socialist camp."

The insistence on "the politics" as well as on "the anti-imperialist nature" certainly does not mean that everything that is creative in the movement and that is introducing the largest circle of countries and peoples to the struggle for a new economic and political system, is apolitical or pro-imperialist. This economic and political system obviously cannot continue to be based on the old positions of colonialism and neither can it be based on domination or balance of blocs.

Freedom Movement and Anticolonialism

The freedom movement and anticolonialism have acquired their true dimensions and substance only with the organization and actions of the nonalined countries, just as the struggle to insure world peace and avoid a nuclear catastrophe has also acquired its true dimensions and substance in this manner. No one else can successfully complete this struggle without the nonalined countries, nor can anyone complete it by means of an alliance with one or another bloc of powers; but it can only be completed successfully through a reliance on one's own forces and one's own principles and, at the same time, by seeking the support of and through the actions of the United Nations and of other forums of independent countries and through a creative role in solving all conflicts.

In any event, there is no reason to change anything in the basic orientation of the nonalined countries (and least of all is there any reason for these countries to be appendages to anyone's bloc) or in the basic principles of preserving and strengthening independence and equality, against all forms of interference of hegemony.

The conflicts between some African countries have certainly created new difficulties in the nonalined movement. However, this is yet another reason for persevering in solving the disputes through one's own forces and activities. Everything else is grist to the mill of those factors increasing bloc tensions and of extending the interest spheres, that is, colonialism and hegemonism.

The Interest of Countries

The statements by heads of the delegations that will attend the Belgrade ministerial conference to TANJUG correspondents, which we are regularly publishing on this page, show that there is no alternative to this approach. All these statements show concern but they also express optimism be it in regard to solving the conflicts or in regard to the unity of the nonalined countries and their action capability. The undiminished interest of various countries in their participation in the Belgrade conference in one capacity or another, including the undiminished interest of even those countries which in one way or another in the past joined one of the blocs, represent a special aspect of the vitality and increased world role of the nonalined movement. This shows, among other things, that there is no reason for the nonalined countries not to widen their ranks, no reason for them to change anything in their basic orientation.

NEW AFGHAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD141748Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1611 GMT 14 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG)--Presenting today her credentials to Vice President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadil Hodza, Mrs. Anahit Ratebrzat, the newly appointed ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Yugoslavia, said that the heroic struggle under Comrade Tito's leadership, of the courageous people of Yugoslavia against the fascist aggressors during the Second World War, and the development and progress in all domains achieved by Yugoslavia in its socialist revolution based on socialist self-management and the delegate system are well-known throughout the world and are appreciated by the people of Afghanistan.

Mrs. Anahit Ratebrzat stated that Afghanistan faithfully adheres to the policy of nonalignment which it will pursue in relations with all countries, especially with friendly Yugoslavia.

Vice President Fadil Hodza noted that for years now the two countries have been successfully developing political cooperation, especially within the non-aligned movement, which has had a positive impact on their overall bilateral relations and cooperation.

He said that Yugoslavia and Afghanistan have thus far very successfully cooperated at the border international level, and that in this cooperation identity or similarity of views on major world issues has been manifested.

Fadil Hodza expressed the belief that on the basis of the jointly accepted principles of non-alignment further effective contribution can be made to wider efforts of the non-aligned toward strengthening the unity and action capacity of the non-aligned movement.

BRIEFS

HODZA RECEIVES TURKISH ENVOY--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Turkish Ambassador Oguz Gokmen in a farewell visit prior to his departure from Yugoslavia and held a long and friendly talk with him. Milic Bugarcic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, was present. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 18 p 4 AU]

FEDERAL OFFICIALS DISMISSED--Following a proposal of the Federal Executive Council, the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly at their joint session on 11 July released the following from their duties as deputy federal secretaries and vice presidents of federal committees: Lazar Mojsov as deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Dimitar Boljkovski as deputy federal secretary for foreign trade; Ljubisa Korac as deputy federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration; Branko Mikasinovic as vice president of the Federal Committee for information; Maksimilijan Sisko, as vice president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Branko Turudija as vice president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture; and Gojko Prodanic as vice president of the Federal Committee for Communications and Transport. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

SFRY ASSEMBLY COMMISSION MEMBERS--At their joint session on 11 July the two chambers of the SFRY Assembly elected Dusan Bogdanov, delegate of the Federal Chamber, as president of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for Supervision of Implementation of the Law on Associated Labor, and the following as members of the same commission: Federal Chamber delegates Dr Milenko Bojanic, Dr Zarko Bulajic, Murat Hasanbegovic, Eng Stanoje Kipic, Savo Loncar, Magdalena Madzarac, Velimir Milonjic, Tatjan Obradovic, Rado Roter, Festime Spahiu, Terezija Stefanovic, Dragan Tomic and Tome Zahov and delegates of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces Milena Dzakulin, Rudi Kropivnik, Dr Ljubisav Markovic, Negre Novakovski, Lazar Sulic, Avdi Trmkoli, Djuro Vekic and Mato Zulu. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 78 p 8 AU]

INTERNATIONAL BANK LOAN--The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has approved four credit loans to Yugoslavia for the construction of industrial projects in underdeveloped regions. The largest loan, $40 million, will be received by Kosovo. Macedonia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro will each receive a loan of $20 million. The loans will be used for the construction of small and medium-size production and processing plants. For instance, Kosovo will be able to open 3,000 new jobs as a result of the construction financed by this loan. The International Bank has so far approved a total of $1.7 billion in loans to Yugoslavia. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 78 p 12 AU]

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